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THE WEEKLY COMMERCIAL,
A LARGE SHEET CONTAINING ALL THE CURRENT NEWS, MISCELLANEOUS, LITERARY AND SCIENTIFIC INTELLIGENCE, AND VALUABLE READING, FOR THE FAMILY.
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COMMERCIAL, PITTSBURGH.

FIRST EDITION.

12 O'CLOCK, M.

THE WAR.

HIGHLY IMPORTANT IF TRUE.

Napoleon will Proclaim a Republic Throughout Europe if a Coalition Is Formed Against Him.

PRUSSIA THREATENING DENMARK.

Guns Placed on the Fortifications of Paris.

Prussians Repulsed at Carding.

French Reconnoissance on Prussian Soil.

DENMARK DECIDES ON WAR.

ENGLISH ARMY TO BE PUT ON A WAR FOOTING.

French Troops Massing at Metz.

Napoleon's Plans Defeated by Prussia.

The Enthusiasm in Fatherland Increasing

The Germans will March to Paris if Successful.

Martial Law Proclaimed in Prussian States.

Napoleon's Proclamation to the People.

A Great People Defending a Just Cause is Invincible

The Czar Regrets Precipitate Measures.

CIRCULAR TO AUSTRIAN MINISTERS

The Pope Opposed to Napoleon's Policy—Bridge Blown Up by Prussians—Austrian Reichsrath Convened—German Sailors Returning to Prussia—The Press Restrictions—Only the Truth Allowed to be Published—Meeting of Germans in Baltimore—Eloquent Speech of Senator Schurz—Meeting to be Held in Washington To-Night, &c , &c.

A Prediction.

PARIS, July 24.—It is predicted that the Emperor will proclaim a Republic throughout Europe, if a coalition is formed against him.

Threatening Denmark.

Prussia is threatening Denmark,

The Fortifications of Paris.

Guns are being placed upon the fortifications of Paris.

The Prussians Repulsed at Carding.

LONDON, July 24.—The following dispatch has been received from Paris:

FORBACH, DEPARTMENT OF MOSELLE, July 23.—The Prussians have again repulsed at Carding, and a reconnoissance on Prussian soil has been made by the French troops.

Movements of the German Army.

PARIS, July 25.—The army of South Germany has been ordered north, and the Prussian army goes south.

Denmark Decided on War.

Denmark has decided on war. She will wait until the French fleet enters the Baltic. Hungary is also for France.

Profound Impression.

The Emperor's proclamation to the people made a profound impression.

England Preparing.

LONDON, July 23.—In consequence of the attitude of Austria toward Bavaria and the renewed rumors of the warlike attitude of Russia, England has resolved to make preparations for putting her army on a war footing.

The Channel Squadron Ordered to Get Ready for Sea.

The Channel squadron has received orders to get ready to proceed to sea to unite with the Mediterranean squadron at Gibraltar, to form a flying squadron under command of Admiral Hornby, who has been telegraphed at Valparaiso to return to England immediately.

Pushed Forward.

The army is in excellent spirits and full of confidence.

A Panic at Strasbourg.

STRASBOURG, July 23 — A panic occurred here this morning, caused by the report of a loud explosion. The Prussians had blown up the abutment of the Kehl Railway bridge.

French Troops Massing at Metz.

Marshal MacMahon is expected here to-morrow. The Emperor is expected at Nancy. The French troops are massing at Metz and Thionville.

Napoleon's Proclamation.

PARIS, July 23.—The *Journal Officiel* publishes the following proclamation from the Emperor to the army of France:

FRENCHMEN—There are in the life of people solemn moments, when the national honor, violently excited, raises itself irresistibly, rises above all other interests and applies itself with the single purpose of directing the destinies of the nation. One of those decisive hours has now arrived. Prussia, to whom we have given evidence during and since the war of 1866 of the most conciliatory disposition, has held our good will of no account and has returned our former advances by encroachments. She has aroused distrust in all quarters, necessitating exaggerated armaments, and has made of Europe a camp where reigns distrust and fear of the morrow. A final incident has disclosed the instability of the international understanding, and shown the gravity of the situation. In the presence of the new pretensions Prussia was made to understand our claims. They were evaded and followed with contemptuous treatment. Our country manifested profound displeasure at this action, and quickly the war cry resounded from one end of France to the other. There remains for us nothing but to confide our destinies to the chance of arms.

We do not make war upon Germany, whose independence we respect. We pledge ourselves that the people composing the great Germanic nationality shall dispose freely of their destinies. As for us we demand the establishment of a state of things guaranteeing our security and assuring the future. We wish to conquer a durable peace based on the true interests of the people, and assist in abolishing that precarious condition of things when all nations are forced to employ their resources in arming against each other. The glorious flag of France which is once more unfurled to the face of our challengers, is the same which has borne over Europe the civilizing ideas of our great revolution. It represents the same principles. It will inspire the same devotion.

Frenchmen! I go to place myself at the head of that valiant army which is animated by true love of country and devotion to duty. The army knows its worth, for it has seen victory follow in footsteps in the four quarters of the globe. I take with me my son, despite his tender years. He knows the duties his name imposes on him, and he is proud to bear his part in the dangers of those who fight for our country. May God bless our efforts. A great people defending a just cause is invincible.

NAPOLEON.

National Subscription.

Yesterday the Municipal Council, after a favorable discourse by the Prefect of the Seine, voted three hundred thousand francs toward the national subscription.

Denmark and France.

The *Liberte* says that the Government is in receipt of important news from Copenhagen relative to the neutrality of Denmark. This news is contrary to recent reports on the subject. Couriers have been sent to Denmark to advise the Cabinet to take no steps until the arrival in those waters of a Spanish fleet.

Arrival of Part of the Army from Algiers.

MARSEILLES, July 23.—Yesterday a large part of the army which has been operating in Algeria arrived here. They were accompanied by numerous volunteers. They were greeted with the greatest enthusiasm as they marched through the streets of the city on their way to the front.

Intrigue Between France and Hesse.

LONDON, July 23.—An intrigue between Hesse and France is suspected.

Imperial Guard at Nancy.

PARIS, July 23.—The Imperial Guard arrived at Nancy to-day.

The Czar Regrets the Precipitate Measures Taken on Both Sides.

La Patrie this afternoon says a dispatch has just been received from St. Petersburg containing the following intelligence: The Czar addressed a note to the French Government to-day. He regrets the precipitate measures taken on both sides, and that opportunity was not allowed Russia and the other powers of Europe to act in favor of peace. The Czar, while regretting the calamity of war, will remain neutral, so long as the interests of Russia do not suffer. He adds that he is ready to do all to limit hostilities and mitigate the horrors of war.

Ministerial Decree.

A ministerial decree, published this afternoon, forbids from this day the publication in any journal of any account of the movements of the French army or navy.

Protecting the Hessians.

Count Degenberg, Minister of Hesse in Paris, has requested Mr. Washburne, by order of the Grand Duke of Hesse, to protect Hessians, provided the French Government gives its consent. Mr. Washburne acceded to the request.

Circular to Austrian Ministers Abroad.

LONDON, July 23.—Baron Von Beust, Austrian Prime Minister, has issued a circular to Austrian ministers abroad. He says if unsuccessful in sparing Europe bloodshed and the serious consequences indispensable to a war between two powerful nations, Austria desires at least to mitigate the violence of that war. Therefore we will preserve an attitude of entire neutrality, resisting every overture to participate. We should be imprudent, if we are to remain masters of our own destinies, to emit any measure tending to guarantee tranquility to the European people.

Information of the Movements of the French.

BRUSSELS, July 23.—A correspondent of the *Independance Belge*, writing from Metz, France, says the whole country swarms with Prussian spies. Prussia seems eager to pay for all information touching the movements of the French. France, however, not through pride, but because she seems to wish to maintain the frank character of war, in harmony with this object declines to avail herself of any such instrumentality.

Disposition of the French Troops.

PARIS, July 23.—The main body of the French army is distributed between Chalons, Metz and Thionville, in the province of the Moselle, with a considerable number of troops at the fortifications of the former city. Another army is forming in the French province of the Lower Rhine, and is being distributed between Strasbourg and Bitche, adjoining Rhenish Bavaria.

Bridge Blown Up by the Prussians.

STRASBORG, July 23.—Yesterday afternoon a Prussian force on the Baden side of the river blew up the eastern side of the bridge connecting this city with Kehl.

The Austrian Reichsrath Convened.

VIENNA, July 23.—The Austrian Reichsrath has been convened for an extra session, in order to take measures necessary to preserve neutrality.

Napoleon's Departure Postponed.

PARIS, July 23, P. M.—The departure of the Emperor for the front has been postponed for a few days.

French Agents Demand their Passports.

French agents in the South German States have demanded their passports.

The Two Armies.

It is not likely that a battle will occur for some days. Both armies are in splendid condition. The French have the best position, but General Moltke will await an assault on the Prussian lines by the French, so as to gain the initial triumph if possible.

The Pope Opposed to Napoleon's War Policy.

It is reported that the Pope is opposed to the war policy of the Emperor and it is probable that the French troops will be withdrawn from Rome.

Napoleon's Plans Defeated.

LONDON, July 23.—The *Times* argues from data that the marvelous rapidity with which the Prussians had rallied and the celerity of their concentration upon the Rhine at the critical point, have defeated Napoleon's scheme for the conquest of the Rhine provinces and the disintegration of the German States. It says that the plan upon which Napoleon proposed to wage the conflict was by rapid movements to hurl the various *corps d'armee* which had concentrated at the camp of Chalons into Central Germany, thus dividing the North and South German States through their very center. The wonderful rapidity of the Prussians in coming to the exposed points has foiled him in these efforts. Every day sees the French army arrayed upon the Rhine, between Mayence and Cologne, with a powerful force occupying the Bitche fortress. Prussia also has a strong force in Southern Germany, to repel assault from that quarter.

Circular to North German Consuls.

BERLIN, July 23.—The Government has issued circulars to all Consuls of North Germany, in foreign States, requiring them to forward immediately all Germans liable to military duty, paying their passage to Fatherland, and to furnish them with the necessary funds as an accessary on the passage. They are also empowered to forward on the same terms all volunteers who may wish to fight for Germany.

Will March to Paris if Victorious.

The enthusiasm and confidence increases daily. The feeling throughout Germany is only comparable to that of the North when Fort Sumter was attacked. Still, the financial and commercial distress is terrible, and there are innumerable failures of old and strong houses. It is perfectly understood in Berlin that Germany, if victorious, will march to Paris.

Martial Law Proclaimed.

Martial law has been proclaimed in the Rhenish Provinces of Prussia, as well as in Hesse, Hanover, Schleswig, Pomeranz, and Eastern Prussia. The port of Hamburg is still open, and traffic is not disturbed.

Railroad Freight Traffic Stopped and Universities Closed.

Railroad freight traffic has ceased and passenger traffic closes on the 24th. Gottingen University is closed and all the students have enlisted. From Bonn three hundred men are expected. All the universities will soon close.

German Sailors Returning to Prussia.

The sailors of German ships who are in England will soon be returning to Prussia to enlist in the armies, and the English dockyards are employed to man the German navy.

Protection of French and Bavarian Citizens.

PARIS, July 23.—The Swiss Legation at Paris *has been charged with the protection of the interests of Bavarian citizens.* The Danish Consul will protect French citizens in Prussia.

Exportation of Horses Forbidden.

Belgium has forbidden the exportation of horses.

No Fighting Yet.

LONDON, July 23.—The Atlantic cables are still very crowded. Telegraphic dates, received from Paris up to noon to-day, say there have been no fighting yet.

The Marseillaise.

PARIS, July 23.—Last evening Madame Sass repeated the Marseillaise at the Grand Opera. The scene as before was one of the greatest excitement and enthusiasm.

The Press Restrictions.

PARIS, July 23.—General Lebœf, in reply to a committee of the press who petitioned to accompany the army, said that he would only consent to remove restrictions on condition that correspondents would promise to print nothing untrue.

Neutral Powers.

VIENNA, July 23.—It is believed here that the neutrality of Russia and Austria has been accred upon. The neutrality of Spain is certain.

The "Times" on the French Circular.

LONDON, July 23.—The *Times* sharply criticises the language used by the French Emperor in the recent circular to diplomatic agents. His plea that war urged with the unanimous approval of the people must be right, is untrue.

Dissections of the Prussian Forces.

BERLIN, July 23—Prince Frederick William commands the left of the Prussian army, Prince Frederick Charles the center, and Herwarth von Bittenfeld the right. The defenses of the coast will be entrusted to General von Falkenstein. Staff officers will be the same as in the war against the Austrians in 1866. General Dreysee will lead the advance over the Rhine. Saarbruck will be the center of operations. More than one hundred thousand volunteers have been enrolled in Germany. Lieutenant General De Kerchlaer will command the Fifth Army Corps, and Lieutenant General De Goobrean the Eighth.

Help for the Wounded.

PARIS, July 23.—A number of American ladies now in the city yesterday took the first step toward forming an International Committee to aid the wounded soldiers.

Patriotic Enthusiasm.

There was a great patriotic demonstration at Lyons yesterday.

Effect of the War on Cuba.

LONDON, July 23.—The *Saturday Review* does not think the freedom of Cuba will be affected one way or the other by the European complications. The duty of the press in these war times, the same paper says, is difficult.

Begs for Silence.

Holland particularly begs for silence about the disposition of Dutch troops.

A Denial from Bismarck.

BERLIN, July 23.—In the North German Parliament last evening, Count Von Bismarck denied the assertion of Duke de Grammont, that Germany had confessed the impossibility of Prince of Hohenzollern's candidacy. He asserted that from the time the government first knew of the project nothing personal or official was said about it.

All Quiet on the Rhine.

LONDON, July 24, 1 P. M.—Up to this hour no news has been received of any engagement at the seat of war.

Prussian Vessels in the North Sea.

Prussian vessels are cruising in the channel and North Sea to interrupt the shipping of coal for the French fleet.

The French Declaration of War.

BERLIN, July 24, 9:05 LONDON, July 24.—The only written document which French papers received from France since the beginning of the quarrel reached Berlin at 1:30 P. M. Tuesday, and was a declaration of war. It declares that the Emperor of the French is obliged to consider the proposal to elevate a Prussian Prince to the throne of Spain as an attack on the security of France, and he desires Prussia to disavow the scheme. This Prussia refused to do, reserving her right to be governed by circumstances. The Emperor says he is forced to consider this determination as equally menacing to France and European equilibrium, and particularly as it was rendered the more significant by the communication made by Prussia to the cabinets of Europe, giving an account of the refusal to receive the French embassador. The paper concludes: "The French Government, therefore, is taking steps for the defense of its honor and injured interests, and having adopted all the measures which the circumstances render necessary, considers itself at war with Prussia.

Austria's Fears to Preserve Peace.

PARIS, July 24.—The official journal of Austria says the Government, having exhausted all means of modifying Napoleon and preventing a war, has resolved to observe strict neutrality, but at the same time keeps up a careful watch for chances of peaceful settlement.

The Position of Russia.

Russia announces her determination to use all means of limiting the theater of war and abridging its duration.

The Queen's Farewell,

The Queen of Prussia, on leaving the Rhine provinces for Berlin, issued a farewell address to the inhabitants. She says she has lived twenty years among them, and has experienced nothing but their attachment and devotion for the King, his children and herself; she would willingly stay, but sacred duties call her elsewhere; the enthusiasm of Germany is the voice of God. Her sufferings in the past and the blessings which have followed them for half a century, sustain and encouraged her in Him for time and eternity.

Proclamation of Neutrality.

BERLIN, July 24.—A proclamation announcing the strict neutrality of Italy was issued today at Florence.

Italian Sympathy for Prussia.

Demonstrations were made in Milan and Genoa in favor of Prussia.

Will Maintain Her Neutrality.

Dispatches from St. Petersburg, dated yesterday, declare that Russia will maintain her neutrality.

France and the Paris Convention.

LONDON, July 24.—The French Government insists on adhering to the policy previously announced of treating neutral flags the same as in 1854, and no regard will be paid to the Paris Convention.

The Prussians Make a Reconnoisance.

COBLENTZ, July 24—A Prussian force from Saarlouis crossed the French border Saturday to make a reconnoissance in the direction of St. Avold and Metz. After proceeding some distance they encountered the outpost of the enemy, and had a brisk skirmish with a force of French Chasseurs. The Prussians retired, leaving two men on the field. It is believed the French lost ten or twelve killed.

Base of Operations.

It is confidently stated that the Prussians are strengthening Coblentz only with the intention of making it the base of operations, and they intend to throw a force down the line of the Rhine and carry on an offensive war into France.

Fenian Demonstrations in Favor of France.

DUBLIN, July 24.—Great demonstrations were made here last night, in favor of the French. A meeting of five thousand persons was addressed by prominent Fenians.

MEETING IN BALTIMORE.

Speech of Senator Schurz.

Special Dispatch to the Commercial.

WASHINGTON, D. C., July 23, 1870.

The Germans of Baltimore held a large and enthusiastic mass meeting last night, at which half a dozen speeches were made, and an address to the German nations was adopted. The most noteable event of the occasion was the speech of Senator Schurz, which was received with loud cheering. Its close was as follows:

Every one feels the weight of this moment. It is true that here and there the objection is raised that it is only a war between the royal houses, which should not concern the true Americans. But no republican can be indifferent to this difficulty, for it is not a mere quarrel between crowned heads, but a combat between two antagonistic systems in the new and the old in the old world—a combat about the future of the earth. The crown candidacy of Hohenzollern was in this quarrel only a trifle. The war called offensive against Bismarck by the King of Prussia was only a pretext—this pretext only a mountebank trick of an inquisitor. Every one's eyes are open now. Every one must see that France had for a long time past been anxiously waiting for this decisive feud, but Germany had prepared to fight for her national independence. We believe in the victory of the Germans. Should not a just cause—the cause of nationalities—be victorious? Should the combat be carried on with the better arms? Should the best soldiers? Should not the sympathies of all free hearts be with Germany? Should not the moral force of all the world be on Prussian arms? Should not the whole world be on the side of the people who have proved that they have the capacity for self-government? Should not the whole world be on the side of the people who have proved that they have the capacity for self-government? Every one must feel that the present struggle is the struggle of the whole world for liberty, and that the fortunes of the German nation are the fortunes of the whole world.

The Daily Commercial.

MONDAY, JULY 25, 1870.

REPUBLICAN TICKET.

CONGRESS, XXIII DISTRICT,
Major WM. FREW, Pittsburgh.

CONGRESS, XXIIID DISTRICT,
FELIX R. BRUNOT, Allegheny.

STATE SENATOR,
ALEXANDER GORDON, Wilkins.

ASSEMBLY,
ALEXANDER NIMICK, Allegheny.
RICHARD C. GRAY, Allegheny.
JOSEPH WALTON, Allegheny.
F. A. HUTCHINSON, North Fayette.
THOMAS PENNEY, McKeesport.
DAVID N. WHITE, Sewickley.

COMMISSIONER,
WILLIAM A. SHAW, Wilkins.

PROTHONOTARY,
GEORGE NEELD, Lower St. Clair.

CORONER,
JAMES MILLER, Allegheny.

JURY COMMISSIONER,
AARON FLOYD, Pittsburgh.

DIRECTOR OF THE POOR,
MINAS TINDLE, Kilbuck.

Of late it has been given out that the Pennsylvania Railroad Company were about to insure a line of steamships between Philadelphia and Liverpool. No more specific information is to the effect that if the citizens of Philadelphia will "make an effort" the company will help. The *Post* says:

"The Pennsylvania Railroad has made liberal offers in this direction and if our wealthy merchants will make an earnest movement there can be no doubt that sufficient capital will be subscribed to enable Philadelphia to shortly have her own vessels, and time, perhaps, become the great depot for the concentration of the products of the West. Interested parties in this, and some two months ago in sending pottery to Philadelphia, were classified as 'Western friends.' The nomination by our Convention is but an empty honor and as Mr. G. has already a seat in Congress it would not surprise us to see him declined or nominated. If he does not how can withdraw his name as a candidate.—*Pittsburgh Dispatch.*"

MR. GRAHAM will act wisely by withdrawing. The reasons are but partly stated in the above. Let him at the very least reserve out his Senatorial term before undertaking to vault into a higher position. If Allegheny is to have the next representative for the Twenty-third District, Mr BRUNOT is the man. He seeks not the office—has no insane anxieties for the honor that impel Mr. GRAHAM to make an unseemly exhibition of himself. In every respect he is immeasurably better qualified than Mr. GRAHAM to represent the district. The people don't want Mr. GRAHAM, the simple fact being that he has an intense ambition to continue in office as long as he lives. In to-day's paper we publish a communication which will command his attention. If MR. GRAHAM continues in the field he will have plenty of employment of this kind.

THE speech of Senator CARL SCHURZ, here with published on the war in Europe and what should be the attitude of Germans in America, is strikingly in accordance with the ground taken some days ago in the COMMERCIAL, and by the German meeting held on Thursday evening. While, on the impulse of the moment, in some of the cities meetings were held virtually indorsing and proposing to assist King WILLIAM and BISMARCK in a manner strangely inconsistent with their duty as citizens of a neutral nation and the experience and professions of most of the Germans in America, the great body of them, taking a moment to reflect, take their stand on a more just and a neutral line as regards the merits of the quarrel between what Germans cannot regard as less than two despotisms. Germans here will exult whenever they hear of the triumph of German bravery, endurance and skill, and no inconsiderable portion of the American people will with them rejoice; but this should not be confounded with an approval of king-craft, or of the system which would reduce every German from a sovereign in America to a subject in Germany. It is to succor their brethren engaged in the struggle by sanitary agencies that Germans in America can properly organize, and it is in this light that Senator SCHURZ addresses himself to the question. It is the view which the Germans in Pittsburgh, and perhaps some other places take, and the direction in which they propose to cast their sympathies and contributions.

WHY THE DELAY?

Speculating on the war which the world is waiting to see begin, is in fashion. Although the first shot has not yet been fired, the whole thing has been fought out in a dozen different ways, on paper. Indeed, it is truly wonderful how much is known of the way the thing will come out, as well as what must be the intermediate steps, the ups and downs, involvements and outcomes at every stage of the struggle. On the other hand, because a great battle has not been fought, some even conclude that the war cloud will blow over, and that trade and finance will speedily resume their old level, greatly to the relief of Mr. BOUTWELL, who wants to go to "funding." There is little sense in this. Prussia is on the defensive at present, and France is moving up for the onset three hundred and fifty thousand men which cannot be done in a day, or a week, it may be not in several of them. And then comes a report that the Emperor is ill and may not leave for the "front" for some time. Herein, possibly, may be more than at first seems. The Emperor sick, when the Emperor is everything, is a grave complication. It might not be so important were he not an Emperor whose illness means—or may mean—a great deal. The Emperor dead, would change the face of everything; and so when we are told that he is sick, knowing what we do about his physical condition, his age, disorders, to what he is liable, and what apprehensions exist concerning him, it is a little item of news, which, though we may soon be told that the Emperor is again well, that enters largely into the account when one comes to reconcile the possibilities of the vast war seemingly about to open. It is the favorite idea of some that after all France means not to fight. After what she has said and done in the last three weeks, France must fight. She must win, too,—win largely—or the Emperor will return from the war humbled, weakened and with new dangers to meet from a mortified and dissatisfied nation. A victory by the French army over the Prussian army, however decisive, will not suffice. The Emperor must bring back concessions from an humble foe—free territory with the kinks taken out of the Rhine-line. Less than this he cannot stand. As much as this presupposes not a war of a single battle; but a desperate war of considerable duration, from which it will be fortunate if a single European nation escape. It is next to impossible that the shock should not come. There is no one to mediate. No terms could be named that would satisfy or could be granted. While the great NAPOLEON would probably have struck Prussia while yet she was unprepared, it is evident that the present Emperor is "terribly in earnest," with nothing possible for him but to push on to whatever fate.

TRIUMPH OF THE REFORM MOVEMENT.

The gratifying progress of the Reform movement is fully conceded by its enemies. It was started to break down the Rings, expel from the conventions professional office brokers, and to transfer the affairs of the county and the management of the party to men who would have some regard for honesty and decency. This was and is the mission of the movement. It has no other object to serve, and this has been openly proclaimed. With what degree of favor the party welcomes the movement may be inferred from the following proclamation by the junior organ of the Ring—the Pittsburgh *Dispatch*:

THE NOMINATIONS.

"We think we have said nothing in stating that it the wishes of the party be re-elected in the coming conventions, and we are satisfied they will, a better and stronger ticket could not be nominated than has been placed before the people here for years. *It is the intention, we believe, to try a new deal of the cards, or in other words, those who have been prominent political lawmakers, whose faces have been familiar in every convention for the last twenty years, will have to take a back seat and another class of men will come to the front. This is what the people expect, and we can say we think the people will not be disappointed.* No old office-holder should be nominated for any office whatever, for if nominated he could not, in the present state of the public mind, be elected, and the Convention will not certainly take up a man whose candidacy means defeat. In short the conventions will do well to go out-side of active office seekers and politicians alt-gether for a ticket. There is plenty of choice material in the county from which to select, without taking up either one or the other. and it would be a fatal mistake were the conventions not to avail themselves of it in making up their ticket."

What, but the reform movement, produced this sudden awaking to the needs of reform, the demands of the people, and prerequisites to the slightest prospect before the people? The admission which the Ring here makes of the power of the Reform movement is as broad as it is significant. To have the least possible chance of succeeding, it is here openly proclaimed the August Convention must come squarely upon the ground occupied by the Reformers. It is not a month since the Reform movement was commenced; but it has already achieved a great triumph—it virtually demolished the Rings and placed the people in the ascendant. When the leaders are forced to make such confessions, the friends of Reform certainly have great reason to rejoice.

"BAYDETS THISK."

Military men sometimes speak of an army as a machine. In a certain sense the notion is just, as the effect of discipline is to reduce the organic parts of which an army consists to absolute subjection to the volitions of a single man, and for some of the ends of war the efficiency of an army depends upon the degree in which its movements approximate the certainty and precision of machinery. Under another aspect the notion is utterly unjust, as there never was a time when the moral tone of an army was not an important element in its efficiency. The spirits of both officers and men are affected by causes which no foresight can guard against or ingenuity remedy. NAPOLEON himself said that he had not a marshal who was not a coward at three o'clock in the morning. In the wars of the first empire, as General TROCHU has remarked, the valor and even the talents of some conspicuous general officers seemed to depend upon the presence or absence of the Emperor, while from the same influence the common soldiers drew confidence or despondency. The memory of a recent triumph or a recent reverse has hundreds of times, conditioned the victory or the defeat of a battle, and not by chance, knows, and all are equally familiar with the effects of the weather, of heat, cold, rain or sunshine, and even of the scenery by which they happen to be surrounded, upon the *morale* of soldiers.

The cause for which they are fighting may have the effect of stimulating the soldier to courage and steadfastness. To mere mercenaries, Dugald Dalgetys "the best of causes is the best of pay," and formerly in Europe soldiers of this class did much of the fighting. Their mode of carrying on warfare is one of the curiosities of history. But their day is over, their occupation is gone. In the great conflict between France and Prussia the combatants both of the staff and the bayonet are, generally speaking, personally or patriotically interested in the result of the war, and in consequence of the advance of popular instruction, especially of the diffusion of intelligence in both the countries involved, the fighters on each side will meet their enemies in battle as FRENCHMEN and GERMAN men never met before. Of course we mean in degree. During the war of 1866, General JOMINI sneered at the assiduity with which the Prussian privates were said to study the field charts which they carried in their knapsacks. The circumstance is significant and is no matter for contempt. In the Prussian host now gathering for battle there will be few soldiers not familiar with the history of Europe, especially of their own portion of Europe, and many of them are capable of fully comprehending the moral and historical relations of the controversy which has culminated in war. Though less intelligent than the Prussians, the soldiers of the South German contingents are very superior mentally and morally to the automatons who formerly followed the banners of their princes, or placed themselves under a foreign banner at their prince's command. These Germans carry their political opinions and prejudices with them into the army. Though combined for the present in defense of German territory, we may not assume that those who sympathize with a dethroned or humiliated King, or who abhor the Prussian military system, or who detest heavy Prussian taxation, have been suddenly transformed. Nor have the Prussians who sympathized with the opposition to BISMARCK forgotten their objections. Should the Pan-German army gain a great victory and humble France, the immediate effect will certainly be to strengthen the sentiment in favor of German unity. On the other hand, if the result of the first engagement should be a German defeat, the many elements of discord in the Teuton army may be expected to manifest themselves very decidedly. The Prussians alone, a majority of them sustained by enthusiastic loyalty to their King, as well as by pride, would, no doubt, display the high qualities by which they have so often and so shoudly retrieved defeat. Their compact and unwavering movement would also be favored by the fact that all military commands of any importance are held by members of the aristocracy, all of whom are devoted to the policy of centralization. But in the States which might have been neutral in the contest, if they had pleased, a renewal of controversy and divisions of opinion would seem to be the inevitable consequence of a defeat at an early stage of the contest.

Nor are French soldiers the unreasoning beings they used to be. Education has made considerable progress, and intelligence has been promoted among them by the circulation of newspapers. However devoted they may be to the Emperor, alarming evidence was given on the 8th of May that French soldiers have begun to think for themselves, and are liable to the same differences of sentiment by which the non-military classes are divided. Probably a large majority of the French nation and army are really alarmed by the encroachments of Prussia. To prevent their country from being hemmed in and isolated by Italy, Germany and Spain, under the control of a single head; in other words, to prevent the reconstruction of the Empire of CHARLES the Fifth, no doubt seems to the larger part of both a legitimate cause of war. But there is a minority who think differently and who charge the Emperor with having inaugurated the war for selfish or ambitious purposes. Should the war with its terrible indictions of distress continue long, or should the army early sustain a serious defeat, the results might easily be disastrous to the NAPOLEON dynasty. On account of the impalpable and inconclusive grounds upon which war has been declared, the enthusiasm of the soldiers and people may easily grow weak under its trials, and in their demoralization they may visit upon the head of the State the calamities of their defeat. Indeed, on each side of the great conflict the opinions and feelings of the rank and file will probably influence the course and termination of the war in a degree seldom if ever seen before.

GENERAL AND PARTICULAR.

Young alligators are peddled on New Orleans streets for pets.

The city of New York is to build a Normal College and Training School for Teachers on the block bounded by Sixty-eighth and Sixty-ninth streets, Lexington and Fourth avenues, at an estimated cost of $250,000.

"Two genteel white girls" advertise for servants' situations in a Richmond paper, while the demand for white servants increases there.

Rumor, that $500 has just been paid in New York for a black and tan dog, that don't weigh three pounds.

A mechanic in a Maine railroad shop lives in a house which he has constructed this season with-ut any outside help, digging the cellar, framing the building, and all himself during his leisure hours.

It is asserted that 8 per cent. of the lunatics in Charenton Asylum, France, are victims to the use of hair-dye.

Five ivory and silver instruments, perfectly preserved and resembling a modern flute, have just been unearthed at Pompeii.

The Saratoga races were to show the world that "the turf is the royal sport, free from vulgarity or fraud." The last race of the present season was a shining example of the excellence of horse-racing as a moral power. An account says: "The bets were paid over by the stakeholders, in hotels for the most part, and the Convention will not certainly take up a man whose candidacy means defeat. In short the conventions will do well to go out-side of active office seekers and politicians alt-gether for a ticket. There is plenty of choice material in the county from which to select, without taking up either one or the other, and it would be a fatal mistake were the conventions not to avail themselves of it in making up their ticket."

The drought in France has started the farmers and peasants to pray for rain, and in one village a solemn high mass was chanted. The priest, arrayed in white, and the prayers were so fervid that the Good Providence could scarcely have refused a favorable answer. In fact the ceremony was just over, and the priest was just divesting himself of his sacerdotal robes, when a peasant rushed in, exclaiming: "Ah, my good father, that did not take long; your prayers have been heard, and it is already beginning to rain." "Oh, my lady!" exclaimed the unsophisticated priest, as he rushed anxiously to the window, "I have forgotten my umbrella!"

Steamship Abyssinia sailed for Liverpool from New York with a full complement of passengers, among whom are a great many French and German military officers, who are going to their respective countries at this juncture. People could not but observe the apparent friendly feeling existing for the time being between men who, in the course of a few weeks more, may be seeking each others' brains out on the battle field.

Red Cloud is reported to be in a very pacific mood. He said recently at Fort Laramie that all his people could make a treaty he would not leave them and join white people. He is to send his son East to be educated. This shows that the Grand Sachem profited by his recent rambles among us.

A letter to the Bloomington (Ill.) *Pantagraph* says: "Returning home from Bloomington, last Saturday evening, I met at Normal a gentleman from Blakey county, on his way from Lincoln, where he had been with his daughter aged eleven years, to have the so-called 'mineral stone' applied to her foot for the bite of a mad dog, which was inflicted on her last August, a week. The stone was applied at 1 o'clock last Thursday morning, and the father told me that during its application the wound, which, previous to the application of the stone was painful, became severely so, and a stench almost unbearable filled the room. When taken off the wound, the stone was placed in water, on which a green scum formed, like that seen on the surface of stagnant pools."

Russian capitalists propose to build a railroad, twelve hundred miles long, through Siberia, from Nishnei Novgorod to the Pacific. Asia, Persia and Turkestan already amounting to $100,000,000 per annum. The road will also add enormously to the corn supply of western Europe, and the cotton supply of Russia can then compete successfully with the best qualities produced in Hungary and this country.

England and France are both believed to be buying up their securities, in order to avert a further fall. But for this, *if these is to be war*, consols would not have stopped at 89½, nor rentes at 64f. 20c. This is a prudent and frequent with governments in times of war. If they have a "surplus" of funds they step in and buy up their stocks and bonds, and thus aid the home being, at least, arrest any further decline.

The remains of M. Prevost-Paradol will be taken back to France by the same steamer which on its last trip brought him hither. His children will accompany the remains.

Paraguay is interested in the approaching election for President and members of the Council of the Assembly, and the party favoring a peace ministry is the one taken, and the other favoring with ultimate annexation, are already in the field and very hopeful.

Davenport, Iowa, street cars will not let colored men ride, and the genuine white man of that city will not ride in the Davenport street cars. Hence business is dull, Democrats and rowdies being very scarce at Davenport.

A member of the American Society of Civil Engineers says nitro-glycerine should never be transported and need not be since it can almost always be cheaply and conveniently made where it is used.

An Indiana girl has sold her hair for $200 to have money to set up housekeeping.

Minnesota has 6,000 postoffices against six twenty years ago.

All the Assistant Examiners in the Patent Office are permitted to compete in the competitive examination to fill two vacancies among the Examiners.

No testimony at all implicating the accused being elicited, the widow, three children and a man servant of William P. Angell, charged with his murder, at Providence, R. I., were discharged.

Four Brazilians were making rockets in a room filled with gunpowder, saltpetre, sulphur, &c., and all were smoking, when a cigarette spark dropped into a vessel of powder, causing the building and three men to disappear.

On Thursday, July 21st, Kentucky at last forgot that the Fourteenth Amendment had passed, and the Covington Mayor permitted a negro to testify under it, in a case involving a white man, for the first time in the State.

Chicago has a short supply of water, more from the wastefulness of consumers than any other reason.

A correspondent, writing from one of the watering places, says: "In the last poetess, Miss Gilchrist is with us as usual during the season. Her ode to the sea, beginning:

Oh sea! Oh beach! Oh beach! Oh sea!
I see the beach, I see the sea!
Bounding along the beach I flee,
I like 'sea-sions, yes,' I come to thee,"
And from the steep de-li-vity
Of how-li-day resorts I see
The sea, where the sea's ripples be—
Where oysters, clams and lobsters be
Will shortly germandize on me,

has been much admired. One of the local critics says that 'in this poem we behold the lonely maid feel ourselves face to face with hoary Thalatta.'"

The Chinese in Grass Valley, California, cut up silver coin into small particles, which resemble in shape the gold dust found in the streams. This is then colored, in a way known to Celestials alone, to resemble gold, and is mixed with genuine gold dust. Two silver half dollars make almost an ounce of gold worth about eighteen dollars.

It is doubtful whether any western city of the second class will show a larger increase of population since 1860 than Kansas City. Ten years ago it contained 4,418 inhabitants. The census for 1870, just completed, exhibits a population of 17,345, being three times as many as ten years ago. Nothing, he would soon limit his demand. If a railroad company was promptly sued every employee mashed a trunk, and made to pay, as it ought to, for the mortification one feels at finding himself suddenly exposed in a lonely and wantonly exposed to the public gaze. As for the fate of the piano it should be destroyed, it would make its servants more sacred than ever. If most of the White Mountains and Niagara people who have undertaken to get value for travelers, were prosecuted for swindling, the business would become a more legitimate, if less profitable one.

Sharp buyers are buying in heavy stocks of German goods. Their beliefs is that even should there be a war, the interruption in trade will not have been so great that it will be a long time before things can get back into the old channel. It is predicted that the advance in German woolen goods, fancy goods, hosiery, toys, &c. will be from 20 to 100 per cent. In the event of a strict blockade of the North German ports, undoubtedly a large trade will be opened through Trieste, but this will of course take time. The dry goods trade to day was dull with the exception of millinery goods and certain styles of dress goods. The present indications are for a short season in millinery and trimming goods from Germany, with an active demand here, consequently especially for the finer goods that have only arrived. Most manufactories are in the Rhine districts, which are about to be occupied by the armies, and the finished factories will hardly fare better on account of their proximity. A private dispatch received before to-day, from Basle, Switzerland, was as follows: "26 possible way to send moregoods. This time the French will be prepared." Impossible to sell at ordinary figures. There will be much speculation and probably large fortunes made in this branch of the trade.

It is proposed by a board of United States army officers, of which General Schofield is President, that hereafter the United States infantry be armed with the Springfield rifle, and the cavalry with Remington carbines, dispensing with sabres, and carrying Smith & Wesson revolvers. If sabres are needed, then one of two single barrelled Remington pistols, made to be used as to load at half-cock, be used. The Board also recommend that dismounted officers' swords be exchanged for small swords; and that light artillery be armed with revolvers instead of sabres. General Dyer, Chief of Ordnance to whom the report has been submitted dissents from portions of it. He denies that the Remington has such a decided superiority over the Springfield, and has ordered for actual trial 100 each of Remington Springfields and Sharps rifles, and Remington and Smith & Wesson pistols.

The New York *World* is troubled about the lack of discussion of subjects of vital interest in our magazine literature, and while complaining about its "elaborate circumlocution," plaintively asks: "Will the real originality and thought of America ever have an organ?" Never, we would say, until the men of action and affairs use in magazine writing the time that is now occupied with their own business, which gives them "real originality and thought."

OUR PEPPERSNIFF.

A Pen-Portrait Wherein Our Pecksniff May be Seen Limned in Full Length.

"It has been remarked," continues Mr. Dickens, "that Mr. Pecksniff was a moral man. So he was. Perhaps there never was a more moral man than Mr. Pecksniff; especially in his conversation and correspondence. It was once said of him by a homely admirer, that he had a Fortunatus's purse of good sentiments in his inside. To this particular he was like the girl in the fairy tale, except that if they were not actual diamonds which fell from his lips they were the brightest paste, and shone prodigiously. He was a mine of excellent moral wealth. He was a perfect avalanche of precepts. He was an entire family Bible, with a good many of the leaves torn out. He was a sermon, preached without a text. He was a whole tree of moral copy-books, with the fine hand wanting. He was a direction post which is always telling the way to a place and never goes there; but times were his oracles; the shadows cast by his brightness that was all. His very throat was moral. You saw a good deal of it. You looked over a very low fence of white cravat (whereof no man has ever yet beheld a tie for he fastened it behind), and there it lay, a valley between his jutting heights of collar, serene and whitest-less before you. It seemed to say on the part of Mr. Pecksniff, "There is no deception, ladies and gentlemen. All is peace; a holy calm pervades me." So did his hair, just grizzled with an iron grey, which was all brushed off of his forehead, and stood bolt upright or slightly dropped in kindred action with his heavy eyelids, as did his eyebrows. So did his nose (which was of the Roman order), and his ample mouth, and his round, knobby, double chin. Mr. Pecksniff, in talking or patronizingly of the Assistants and other subordinates, must either deny the charge as he can do safely of course if it is not true, or withdraw his claim to be a moral man. He could not on the ground that he did really *in good faith* do what he could as a Legislator, to prevent the passage of a bill, so deeply affecting the interests of the State, and which had to the Eastern mind, he could not be convinced" to be so and therefore voted against.

If it had been a mere question of borrowing sheaf resolutions from the pen of Dr. Dodge, castle lawyer, which he proposed to palm off on his constituents as his own, and was almost enough to make the angels in heaven blush to hear, the people might, perhaps, have passed it over, notwithstanding its obvious tearing upon the question of his fitness to perform the duties of Congressman. They might possibly even have waived the objection that it was but giving Mr. Cameron another vote in the House, if not in the Senate. But in matter touches deeper than this. It is a question of his fidelity they will expect him to show at home that he was not deceiving them by a pretence of serving their interests, when his heart was far from them.

KILBUCK.

The New York Republican General Committee have adopted a resolution sympathizing with the Germans in the impending struggle with the French Empire, and have also sent their own flight for Union grew, under Grant, to a triumph for freedom; so, while German unity is perfected, may republican liberty be established in the Fatherland and throughout the world." All of which, if it means anything, is expressing the hope that King William may be overthrown.

MR. JAMES FISK, JR., it is said, intends to start a line of European steamers. We hope so, for, if all his business ventures are as profitable to him as those that to serve the public well and at reasonable rates on railroad and steamer is the surest way for railroad and steamboat companies to make money, and the traveling world will rejoice to see an ocean steamer line managed as magnificently and successfully as the Stonington line between New York and Boston.

FRIDAY, July 15th, died "been set for the single thing of the grand International meeting of the chess celebrities of the Old World at Baden, which is now postponed. Why did not Napoleon give notice to and delay hostilities with Prussia until the more momentous question of the supremacy upon the checkered board, instead of "checkered field," might be decided?

IT would be next to impossible for any American military officer, however of distinguished or experienced, to get a commission of any rank whatever in the French or Prussian army, and hence it is not worth while for any to think of going to Paris or Berlin to offer his services. The names of these great military powers are organized according to a system which effectually prevents any intrusion from outside.

WE congratulate a long suffering people upon Jon Piatt's announcement that "I am done, never more to be, I hope, the impartial chronicler of the Forty Thieves." It is certain that no little thing could cause more general rejoicing.

IT is suggested by the Chicago *Tribune* that we should "not be too hasty in gloating over the pardose of speculation that a European war is to end us. Agreeing that it is fever, and the other half may be ague."

WE conclude that Mr. Greeley is well on his feet again, for he has resumed, in the *Tribune* "What I Know of Farming," the latest being the twenty-eighth chapter, consequently the book he is writing must be about half done.

THE Springfield *Republican* puts in a plea for a Spring bard, to go to watering places and on the great routes of travel, to right the wrongs of people who have no time to resort to publishers. It says: The individual traveler often does not the time, still less the inclination, to fight his way through a pleasure tour, and so the extortioners, gathering courage by success, grow bolder and more outrageous in their demands. In a "swearing bout" would soon settle them entirely. If a hackman who had made an extortionate bill unable to get nothing, he would soon limit his demand. If a railroad company was promptly sued every employee mashed a trunk, and made to pay, as it ought to, for the mortification one feels at finding himself suddenly exposed in a lonely and wantonly exposed to the public gaze. As for the fate of the piano if it should be destroyed, it would make its servants more sacred than ever. If most of the White Mountains and Niagara people who have undertaken to get value for travelers, were prosecuted for swindling, the business would become a more legitimate, if less profitable one.

GENERAL BUTLER.

Mr. James T. Fields' paper, "Some Memories of Charles Dickens," will appear in the *Atlantic Monthly* for August, which will be ready on Tuesday next. It is full of fresh and interesting glimpses of the humorist's character, many of them gained during the familiar intercourse of the long walks in the country with a single companion. The wind and baffling sleet were so furious that the street in which they happened to be fighting their way was quite deserted: it was almost impossible to see across it. Dickens, who took with the tempest; all conversation between the friends had ceased, for it was only possible to breast the storm by devoting their whole energies to keeping on their feet: they seemed to be walking in different atmo-pheres from that they had ever before encountered. All at once Dickens was missed from his companion's side. What had become of him? Had he gone down in the drift, utterly exhausted, and was he now burying him not out of sight? Very soon the sound of his cheery voice was heard in the other side of the way. With great difficulty, over the piled-up snow, his companion struggled across the street, and there found him lifting up, almost by main force, a round old man who had got bewildered by the storm, and had fallen down unnoticed quite beside him. Dickens, in a long distance way from him, with that nervous and rapid penetrating vision, ever on the alert for anything in any form, had rushed at once to the rescue, comprehending at a glance the situation of the sightless man. To help him to his feet, to give him his arm, and to lead him in natural and simple way afforded Dickens such a pleasure as only the benevoient by intuition can understand."

Here is a cluster of exceedingly pleasant reminiscences:

"He always had much to say of animals as well as of men, and his fondness for dogs, cats and horses he had met and known. Intimately which it was especially interesting to hear. He remembered Cruikshank's dog, and how he used to follow his master to the theatre. There was a particular dog in Washington which he was never tired of feeding with cake. The first night he heard in the capital this dog attracted his attention. He came with a ball by himself, and he got a good place before the reading began, and paid strict attention throughout. He came the second night, and was ignominiously thrown out by one of the check takers. On the third night he appeared again with another dog, which he had evidently promised to pass in free; but no go, exclaimed Dickens, upon the imposition being unmasked, the other dog apologized with a howl and we believe he was admitted. Another

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FINANCE AND TRADE.

SATURDAY EVENING, July 23, 1870.

The temper of the local money market is better indicated by the fact that borrowers are liberally supplied at their deposit houses and banks, and there is quite a scarcity of good paper on the open market. Rates are unchanged.

—Local stocks are well maintained in price. Allegheny Valley 7-30 bonds are in demand as a good investment. When these bonds were selling at about 76, we urged capitalists to take hold of them, and many acted on our suggestion, and now that they are rapidly approximating par, they still offer good inducements to investors. Colu mbia stock sold at 10 yesterday.

—The following statement exhibits the business of the Pittsburgh Clearing House for the week ending Saturday, July 23, 1870:

	Exchanges.	Balances.
July 18	$ 962,316 97	$146,126 48
July 19	691,262 26	156,075 90
July 20	844,760 48	166,273 48
July 21	718 922 74	131,239 12
July 22	622,782 60	95,594 83
July 23	592,698 93	99,779 52
Total	$4,071,418 05	$893,7 0 81

—The Government bond market is steady and comparatively quiet. Attempts have been made to break down prices by fabulous reports of the return of bonds from Europe; but dealers appear to have confidence in the investment, and find no difficulty in selling to investors all the stock offered.

—In Wall street to-day the war fever shows a partial relapse. This morning's news hasdisappointed the hopes yesterday entertained of a more pacific disposition between the belligerents, and now the attitude is one of waiting for indications of the probable extent of the struggle, upon which everything is felt to depend. The calling of a special meeting of the Directors of the Bank of England, and the advance of the rate of discount to 4 per cent. has caused some uneasiness, but indeed has not influenced any material effect on the gold premium, as the measure is regarded rather as one of precaution than of necessity. Rumors are current that some $50.00 ,000 of bonds are on their way here from Europe; but the statement is evidently put forth simply for the purpose of affecting the markets and not without any foundation. So far as we can learn, the amounts of bonds en route here are much less than might have been expected.

—In the stock market there is a lack of confidence on both sides. The bears are so delighted with the success that they cover all decline of one or two per cent., and the bulls are so scared that they sell at a small advance.

James T. Brady & Co., corner of Fourth avenue and Wood street, quote United States securities in New York to-day as follows:

Gold	129
U. S. 6s, 1881	112½
U. S. 5-20s, 1862	109
U. S. 6-20s, 1864	105¾
U. S. 6-20s, 1865	106¾
U. S. 10-40s	108
5-20s, January and July, 1865	107¼
5-20s, January and July, 1867	107¼
5-20s, January and July, 1868	108
Union Pacific Railroad	87½
Central Pacific Railway	97½
Currency sixes	107

—The following table, made up from dispatches received at J. W. Kennedy's Stock Rooms, Apollo building, No. 80 Fourth avenue, shows the prices of Railway Stocks, Gold, etc., at the various sessions of the New York Stock Exchange during the day:

July 23, 1870.	10:30 A.M.	11:30 A.M.	12:30 P.M.	1:30 P.M.	2:30 P.M.
N. Y. Central	95½	95¾	95¾	95¾	95¾
Do scrip	95¼	95¼	95¼	95¼	95¼
Erie	22¼	22¼	22¼	22¼	22¼
Reading	97¾	97¾	97¾	97¾	97¾
Michigan Cent'l					
Lakeshore	90¾	90¾	90¾	90¾	90¾
Illinois Cent'l		130		130	
Cleveland & Pitts		87½		87½	
Northwestern	83	83½	83	83½	83½
Do preferred	91	91½	91½	91½	91½
Rock Island	113¼	113¼	113¼	113¼	113¼
Pittsburg	75	75	75	75	75
Do preferred					
Fort Wayne	98	98	98	98	98
Chicago & Alton		77		77	
Do preferred		90		90	
Ohio & Miss	34¾	34¾	34¾	34¾	34¾
Ohio 5s		94		94	
A ton pref		114½		115	
Marietta & Erie		19		19	
P. Central		106		106	
Canton		54		54	
Quicksilver		9		9	
Pacific Mail	60¾	60¾	60¾	60¾	60¾
Adams Express		67		67	
Wells Fargo		115		115	
American		65		65	
United States		61½		61½	
Gold	119¼	119¼	119¼	119¼	119¼

A comparison between yesterday's and today's closing quotations shows the following changes:

	Yst.	Sat.	Ad.	Dec.
Central & Hudson	95¾	95¾	¼	—
N. Y. Central scrip	96¼	95¾	¼	—
Erie	22¼	22¼	¼	—
Reading	97¾	97¾	¼	—
Harlem	131	131	2	—
Illinois Central	129½	130	—	½
Cleve. and Pitts	109¾	109¾	¼	—
Northwestern	83¼	83¼	¼	—
Do. preferred	85	85	—	—
Rock Island	113¾	113¾	¼	—
St. Paul	59½	59¾	¼	—
Do. preferred	76¾	76¾	¼	¼
Fort Wayne	98¼	98	—	¼
Ohio and Miss	34¾	34¾	¼	¼
Pacific Mail	60¾	60¾	¼	¼
Adams Express	67¼	67	¼	—
Wells Fargo	115	115	¼	—
American	65	65	¼	—
United States	61½	61½	¼	—
Gold Balances	119¼	119¼	119¼	119¼

At Philadelphia to-day stocks were unsettled. Pennsylvania State 6s, third issue, 109¾; Philadelphia and Erie Railroad, 28½; Reading Railroad, 47¾; Pennsylvania Railroad, 57¾.

—The compilation of interest tables of acknowledged accuracy and ease is much needed, has, for a long time, been regarded a desideratum by all classes of business men, particularly by merchants and bankers. From time to time limited tables have been published, and have sold readily, but have generally been found complicated and of little use. We have, however, before us a work published by Messrs. E. E. Rogers and J. S. Wasson, of New Orleans, La., which, from a careful examination, we are inclined to consider fully up to the wants of business men, and is destined to find its way into every counting-room and office in the country. The work is a large folio of 300 pages, and is gotten up in good style. The authors have succeeded admirably in guarding against complications in the numerous tables—in fact they are so simplified as to be easily comprehended by the merest novice in accounts. The work is arranged in columns of thirteen, each one-hundredth having a separate column, and from the ingenuity of its construction, interest on any amount, from one dollar to ten thousand, can be readily found at any rate of interest, from one to three hundred and seventy days. The work also contains many reliable rules for discount, averaging payments and interest on call loans, all of which, particularly the rule for average payments, will be found of great value.

The work is indorsed by all the banks, insurance companies and business men of Memphis, New Orleans, Memphis, St. Louis, Chicago and Cincinnati, points where the work has been introduced. Mr. Byron Pomeroy is the general agent of the work, and will call on the business men of the city and solicit orders. The book only requires to be seen and examined to be appreciated. It should occupy a place on every business man's desk.

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PRODUCE AND GENERAL MARKETS.

OFFICE OF THE PITTSBURGH COMMERCIAL, SATURDAY EVENING, July 23, 1870.

REMARKS.—The market since our last has presented nothing that is very new. The intense hot weather has made buyers less anxious to operate in certain articles, whilst for others there was a fair degree of activity manifested. Prices are very uncertain, correct figures being difficult to obtain. Our rivers are down to low water mark, and the prospect for a resumption of navigation may as well be abandoned for the present. Flour—The receipts were fair, with a good demand for local purposes; prices just now are pretty steep, holders generally contend that the top has been reached, whilst buyers have a different opinion. The market contains a fair supply; one mill in the vicinity is undergoing repairs, but will be in running order in a few days. The receipts since our last were 610 bbls. Bacon and Provisions—We can report a firm market, with a good demand. Sales were reported to the trade at 8½@8¾c ₱ lb.

SEEDS—Timothy, $2 10; Oakley's 1870; chemical office 6c; No. 1 rosin 5c.

FEATHERS—The market was quiet, but prices were unchanged. Sales were reported to the trade at 60@65c ₱ lb.

SOAP—Babbitt's 10c; Oakley's 1870; chemical office 6c; No. 1 rosin 5c.

PEANUTS—Market dull. The supply exceeds the demand. Sales were reported to the trade at 3½@3¾c ₱ lb.

EGGS—The market was dull. The supply exceeds the demand, however. The weather is too warm for exporting safely. We note sales in a jobbing way at 11½c.

CHICKENS—The receipts are increasing; sales were reported to a fair extent at 55@60 ₱ pair.

POTATOES—Prices are still receding and the supply increasing. Sales of new are made at $2 ₱ bbl.

ONIONS—In this market there is a fair demand. We are reported sales in barrels at $3 ₱ bbl.

CABBAGE—We have no change to note. The supply is coming up and the demand is light. We quote nominally at $1.50@1 75 ₱ hundred.

BEANS—We quote Dutch Morgan's Standard at $2 ₱ bushel.

GRAIN—The market has presented nothing that is new for some time. Quotations have about come to a standstill. The receipts since our last were very light, viz—Oats 827, sacks; the other kinds fell off pretty much in proportion. We have not had any material change in the gold premium, as the measure is regarded rather as one of precaution than of necessity. Rumors are current that some $50.00 ,000 of bonds are on their way here from Europe; but the statement is evidently put forth simply for the purpose of affecting the markets and without any foundation in fact. So far as we can learn, the amounts of bonds en route here are much less than might have been expected.

—In the stock market there is a lack of confidence on both sides. The bears are so delighted with the success that they cover all decline of one or two per cent., and the bulls are so scared that they sell at a small advance.

James T. Brady & Co., corner of Fourth avenue and Wood street, quote United States securities in New York to-day as follows:

Gold	129
U. S. 6s, 1881	112½
U. S. 5-20s, 1862	109
U. S. 6-20s, 1864	105¾
U. S. 6-20s, 1865	106¾
U. S. 10-40s	108
5-20s, January and July, 1865	107¼
5-20s, January and July, 1867	107¼
5-20s, January and July, 1868	108
Union Pacific Railroad	87½
Central Pacific Railway	97½
Currency sixes	107

—The following table, made up from dispatches received at J. W. Kennedy's Stock Rooms, Apollo building, No. 80 Fourth avenue, shows the prices of Railway Stocks, Gold, etc., at the various sessions of the New York Stock Exchange during the day:

July 23, 1870.	10:30 A.M.	11:30 A.M.	12:30 P.M.	1:30 P.M.	2:30 P.M.
N. Y. Central	95¾	95¾	95¾	95¾	95¾
Do scrip	95¼	95¼	95¼	95¼	95¼
Erie	22¼	22¼	22¼	22¼	22¼
Reading	97¾	97¾	97¾	97¾	97¾
Michigan Cent'l					
Lakeshore	90¾	90¾	90¾	90¾	90¾
Illinois Cent'l		130		130	
Cleveland & Pitts		87½		87½	
Northwestern	83	83½	83	83½	83½
Do preferred	91	91½	91½	91½	91½
Rock Island	113¼	113¼	113¼	113¼	113¼
Pittsburg	75	75	75	75	75
Do preferred					
Fort Wayne	98	98	98	98	98
Chicago & Alton		77		77	
Do preferred		90		90	
Ohio & Miss	34¾	34¾	34¾	34¾	34¾
Ohio 5s		94		94	
A ton pref		114½		115	
Marietta & Erie		19		19	
P. Central		106		106	
Canton		54		54	
Quicksilver		9		9	
Pacific Mail	60¾	60¾	60¾	60¾	60¾
Adams Express		67		67	
Wells Fargo		115		115	
American		65		65	
United States		61½		61½	
Gold	119¼	119¼	119¼	119¼	119¼

A comparison between yesterday's and today's closing quotations shows the following changes:

	Yst.	Sat.	Ad.	Dec.
Central & Hudson	95¾	95¾	¼	—
N. Y. Central scrip	96¼	95¾	¼	—
Erie	22¼	22¼	¼	—
Reading	97¾	97¾	¼	—
Harlem	131	131	2	—
Illinois Central	129½	130	—	½
Cleve. and Pitts	109¾	109¾	¼	—
Northwestern	83¼	83¼	¼	—
Do. preferred	85	85	—	—
Rock Island	113¾	113¾	¼	—
St. Paul	59½	59¾	¼	—
Do. preferred	76¾	76¾	¼	¼
Fort Wayne	98¼	98	—	¼
Ohio and Miss	34¾	34¾	¼	¼
Pacific Mail	60¾	60¾	¼	¼
Adams Express	67¼	67	¼	—
Wells Fargo	115	115	¼	—
American	65	65	¼	—
United States	61½	61½	¼	—
Gold Balances	119¼	119¼	119¼	119¼

At Philadelphia to-day stocks were unsettled. Pennsylvania State 6s, third issue, 109¾; Philadelphia and Erie Railroad, 28½; Reading Railroad, 47¾; Pennsylvania Railroad, 57¾.

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The Daily Commercial.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

Excursion Tickets—Wilson Bingham, Jr.
Sundries—Bryant & Bro.
Auditor's Notice—S. K. Barnes.
Business Man Wanted—Box 691.
Copartnership—Schumaker & Co.
Female Wanted—G. H.
Hall for Rent—R. E. Breed.
Girls Wanted—4 inch street.
Grocery Business—H.
Wanted to have 1—179 Smithfield street.
McKeesport Gas Company—Commissioners.
Some Lost—Jot 'n Chesbro.
Personal—James H. Keenan.
Mt. Washington Omnibus—Wm. Haplin.
Organists Wanted—12 roundil street.
Stock for sale—A. Wellington.
Treasurer's Sixteenth Notice.
Mouth and Face a Lotion—Dr. B. C. Perry.
Ship Agent—T. H. Hutchison.
Paper Hanging—Godfrey & Clerk.
Carriage Cosmic—Voight & McGraw.
Supper her Meeting—Herdic Park Association, Williamsport, Pa.
Connellsville Coke—Morgan & Co.
Attorney-at-Law—J. M. Gazzam & Co.
Boiling and Hot Air for sale—Stanley, McKee & Co.
Dancing—Professor D. Mayer.
Boston Crackers—Marvin's.
Vegetable Oil—Chas. Abel.
Floral Oil—Chas. Abel.
Cream Ale—Pier, Dannals & Co.
Boston Crackers—Marvin's.
Bankers—N. Holmes & Sons.
Roofing—Wm. B. Lupton & Co.
Drugs—McCarrier & McKennan.
Meeting—Pittsburgh Grain Elevator Co.
Cheese, Cheese—T. C. Jenkins & Bro.
Salesman Wanted—Wm. Sumner & Co.
Men Wanted—4 m. Sumner & Co.

STATE NEWS.

We have two more kerosene suicides to record. In York, on the 15th, a daughter of Henry Ruth, aged thirteen, poured oil from a can in the stove to start the fire, and was burned to death. In Meadville, a man named Peske, living in Meadville, performed a similar feat on Thursday, with the same result.

A pair of blue birds have built their nest in the large gong used to warn passengers of approaching trains at Chester, and do not appear to mind the discordant notes of their singular habitation.

In Philadelphia, recently, a young German named Wm. Fisher was amusing himself by placing percussion caps on a stone and exploding them with a hammer. In doing this a piece flew off and entered the neck of a small child standing near. The cap being of copper, the wound has become a dangerous nature, and Fisher was arrested.

On Thursday, a little son of Joseph Carolese, engineer of the steam pump at Conneaut Lake, while attempting to descend the stairs leading to the furnace, fell and struck his head on a small oil can, penetrating the brain one and a half inches, and causing death in fifteen minutes.

A little boy named Broadbent, of New Castle, while playing with a fishing line recently, caught the hook in one of his eyes, it going through the ball and eyelid. It had to be cut out by a physician.

A young widow named Margaretta A. Perritt was struck by a train on the Philadelphia, Wilmington and Baltimore Railroad on Saturday, 16th, and instantly killed.

Erie furnishes the latest sensation in the way of a runaway match. Michael Buckley, an innocent young fellow of sixty-three, and Margaret Mahon, a dashing widow of seventy-two, ran away from the county poor house last week and were married.

George Brown, of Reading township, Adams county, fell from a wagon on the 14th instant, and was so severely injured that he died on the 17th day after. He was seventy-three years old.

G. C. Francisous, formerly Superintendent of the Philadelphia Division, and latterly Special Agent of the Pennsylvania Railroad Company, died very suddenly, at Cresson, at an early hour on Saturday morning.

Wilson Jones, of Bradford county, was thrown from a wagon on Wednesday last, and fatally injured.

The Ebensberg *Allephenian* says: "On Monday last, during the prevalence of a thunder storm, Mr. Joseph Grasberger, of Carrolltown, was driving a team of two horses attached to a wagon, loaded with hay toward his barn. On top of the hay were two little sons of Mr. G. A bell of lightning descended upon the wagon and did the following fearful damage. One of the boys was killed outright; the clothing of the other was set on fire, scorching him severely; the two horses fell dead in their tracks; the load of hay was burned up, and the wagon was considerably charred. Mr. G. escaped unhurt.

The Johnstown *Tribune* says: There is in the employ of the Pennsylvania Railroad Company, near this place, a night watchman named Samuel J. Hill, who has held the position for seventeen consecutive years. In this time he has walked on the road a distance of about two and a half times around the earth, and yet he never has been discharged. He has not tasted a drop of intoxicating liquor in that time, never been heard to swear, has not had a night from work in all that time, and his eyesight is as good as ever.

It is now understood that the committee having charge of the Pittsburgh and Pennsylvania Railroad line of steamships to Liverpool is making satisfactory progress, and expects to have all the arrangements closed within a month. The company is now moving in earnest in the matter. The steamers will be built and owned here, and all idea of a foreign interest has been abandoned.

A man by the name of Richard Palmer, residing near Tate's Hotel, Columbia county, on Friday evening of last week caught his wife and a man by the name of John Phillips in *flagrante delicto*. He immediately drew a pistol and shot Phillips, who died from the wound on Sunday morning. Palmer then quietly gave himself up to the officers, and is now in the Bloomsburg jail.

An old man named Kramer attempted to drive a horse across the Pennsylvania Railroad, between Milton and Lewisburg, when he was struck by a passenger train and instantly killed.

The Erie *Republican* of Friday says: A terrible accident, of which a young man about twenty-one years of age, employed as a helper in the blacksmithing shop was a victim, occurred in the engine rooms of the Erie City Iron works yesterday afternoon, shortly after one o'clock. He was standing with his back resting against an upright boiler, engaged in bending a bolt over the shaft, while a fellow workman was repairing it. By some means he let it lapse over and bound his hand to the shaft. The engine at that time was making about twelve evolutions a minute. Rather than lose his life, by being buried over the shaft, he preferred, it would seem, to come in contact with the boiler, he braced his feet against that and pushed his hand out of the joint at the elbow, tearing away the flesh and muscles from the bone, leaving nothing but a bleeding stump and a bare piece of bone. A physician was immediately sent for, and after performing an amputation on the injured member, he was conveyed to his home on Chestnut street. He never uttered a word or a groan from the time the accident occurred. We have seen many cases of fortitude but seldom equal to this, and it is hoped that the young man's life may be saved, but his injuries are of a serious nature.

We believe that in the following the New York *Tribune* purports to express the sincere and earnest wish of a very considerable portion of the country:

"We deeply regret the announcement sent over the Associated Press dispatches that General Schenck has definitely determined not to be a candidate for re-election to Congress, and refuse to accept it as a finality. General Schenck has been, in many respects, one of the most able and valuable men in either branch of the present Congress, perhaps, the most so. On either, he has had the faculty of leading a wayward body which has shown a very great unwillingness to be led by anybody. His labors on the Ways and Means Committee have been unfailing and most valuable, while the House knew no one who could fill his place. The Third Congressional District of Ohio owes it to itself and to the country to see to it that General Schenck is not permitted to retire from his public labors. If he cannot be induced to run in Congress, no man can make a better canvass for the Governorship, and it is understood that he has been definitely drafted into the service. He cannot decline under such circumstances he will obey the draft."

CITY MATTERS.

Meteorological Observations.

Mr. W. G. Dunseath, jeweler, No. 56 Fifth avenue, furnishes the following meteorological observations made Saturday, July 23:

Thermometer.		Barometer.
7 A. M.	72°	7 A. M. 29 7-10
12 M.	86°	12 M. 29 6-10
6 P. M.	84°	6 P. M. 29 6-10

Thermometer.		Barometer.	JULY 24.
7 A. M.	80°	7 A. M.	29 7-10
12 M.	92°	12 M.	29 7-10
6 P. M.	87°	6 P. M.	29 6-10
3 P. M.	101°		

ELSEWHERE.

New York—Cloudy and close; wind S. W.; ther. 79°.
Philadelphia—Hazy; wind S. W.; ther. 81°.
Baltimore—Cloudy; ther. 90°.
Cleveland—Clear; wind S.; ther. 82°.
Detroit—Clear; wind S. W.; ther. 86°.
Cincinnati—Clear; wind S. W.; ther. 84°.
Indianapolis—Clear; wind S. W.; ther. 82°.
Chicago—Clear; wind S. W.; ther. 88°.
St. Louis—Clear; wind S.; ther. 88°.
Louisville—Clear; wind S. W.; ther. 86°.
Little Rock—Clear; calm; ther. 84°.
Omaha—Clear; wind S.; ther. 81°.

List of Unmailable Letters.

The following is a list of letters held at the Pittsburgh Postoffice for want of pre-payment of postage, and on account of insufficient address. The writers can get them by applying at the Postoffice:

	Cents.
Coleman Samuel, Centre town, Pa.	3
Chase Henry, Philadelphia, Pa.	3
Stephenson Mrs. J., Big Springs, Pa.	3

COUNCILS.—City Councils will hold a monthly meeting this afternoon.

REPAVING.—Fifth avenue between Grant and Smithfield streets is being re-paved.

SUNDAY COURT.—Mayor Brush dispensed justice to thirty-two individuals on Sunday morning.

UNFIT FOR USE.—The water in the lower part of the city is becoming unfit for use, and physicians report sickness in consequence of the same.

DIVORCE CASES.—In the Common Pleas, on Saturday, subpœnas in divorce were awarded in the cases of Mary Reimensnyder vs. George Reimensnyder, and Matthew Patterson vs. Eliza Jane Patterson.

SLIGHT FIRE.—A frame house, near the foot of Forty-first street caught fire Saturday morning, and burned a little while, but was finally extinguished with but little damage. A defective flue caused the fire.

NARROW ESCAPE.—A colored boy narrowly escaped drowning, Saturday evening, by falling from a boat opposite the Fort Pitt Works. He was dragged out of the water, and at once took to his heels for home.

A SAFE PLACE.—The Four Mile Run trestle on the Pittsburgh and Connellsville Railroad, once so dangerous, is now about the safest portion of the road. It has been entirely filled and becomes so thoroughly settled as to afford the passengers a pleasure to ride over it.

A SUPPOSED CASE.—Saturday morning, a man was found lying in an open lot on Penn street, near Wayne street, and from the symptoms, it was supposed he had been prostrated by the heat. Dr. McClelland had him removed to the Homœopathic Hospital.

THE CITY FUNDS.

Mr. Cochran Has Not Yet Paid Over—He Promises to Do so To-day—The Finance Committee—Tuesday—The Equity Case Postponed Until To-morrow.

Nine days have elapsed since the Common Pleas Judges commanded Treasurer Cochran to pay over the surplus funds of the city, and he has not yet complied with the mandate. It was well known that he had control of some $50,000 of the surplus funds, but the general supposition was that he had it on deposit, at interest, for his own benefit, and that he could make the transfer in a few hours. With all the goading to which he has been subjected, and with the apprehensions of being summoned before the Court for contempt of its decree, he has been unable to pay over the surplus funds, or even make the transfer to-day. As Councils meet this afternoon, Treasurer and his friends will make a desperate effort to have the money placed to the credit of the city this season.

The Finance Committee held a meeting on Saturday afternoon, and no little uneasiness was exhibited by some of the members. Mr. Cochran reported that the balance in the treasury was $250,000, in excess of the $80,000 on deposit with Mr. McVay, making a total of $330,000. Mr. McVay, the committee, that he would transfer the money on Monday, and he was astonished that he had better do so without fail, as he had already been too much delay on his part. They now threaten to report him to Councils as a defaulter, unless he pays over without further delay.

THE EQUITY CASE.

In the District Court, on Saturday, Judge Kirkpatrick on the bench, the equity case of Barton vs. the City Treasurer and Finance Committee, was called up.

The respondents, through their counsel, and inviting in those who are attracted by the music. We had so many good results and hopeful converst ons from these meetings in the past that we look for good results to come from them.

SOLDIERS' HOME MEETING.

Held every Thursday evening, we hope are productive of much good.

SUNDAY MEETING.

Every day, always interesting about the usual attendance. Many requests for prayer, and some led to Christ directly through its agency during the month.

WIDOWS' HOME MEETING.

A very interesting one every Sabbath afternoon and Friday evening.

OPEN AIR MEETING.

A number of very interesting ones during the month.

EMPLOYMENT.

The Employment Bureau reported twenty-five situations obtained during the past month, and many applications now on file.

Mention was made of the third handsome donation of books to the Association Library, by Messrs. Sloan, King & Co.

WORDS OF CHEER.

A letter was read from Mrs. F. R. Brunot, regretting that unavoidable absence from the city prevented his being present. He said: "I pray the spirit of Christian brotherhood and of devotion to the Master which made the Indianapolis convention so delightful and fruitful, may also characterize the Pittsburgh association."

A letter from Rev. T. H. Hanna, regretting that illness prevented his being present.

ADDRESS BY MAJOR FREW.

After this was the address of Wm. Frew, Esq. He said: "I had the honor to represent this association at the convention in Indianapolis, I say *honor*, for nothing confers more honor than to represent the live, active, progressive Christianity of this association in such a council. The work most worthy of men is work for the saving of the souls of our fellow-men, leading them to Christ. The impressions made into instifiuance in comparison with that of the most obscure man or woman who is trying to raise their fellows from the slough of sin, and chains of sin, to Kings and High Priests unto God. God is looking down on you to night with pleasure, and will reward you for the efforts you are making to save your fellow men. Speaking, I say, it was the highest honor I could have received. It was a convention of workers for the cause of Christ. Never before did I feel my littleness, as I did when standing with the young men who had assembled so much for Christ. I feel as if I had done nothing in the past for Christ. I feel as if I had done nothing in the past for Christ, when others with less means and less opportunities have done so much. I feel as if I must do more in the future. I feel as if I must be more in earnest for Christ. I feel as if I must be more in earnest for Christ. I feel as if I must be more in earnest for Christ